THE VERDICT IN KILKENNY.

It Indicates That the Country Wants No More of Parnell.

Not Such a Bad Thing for Kilkenny

EXTENT OF THE PRIESTLY DICTATION.

After All-Ignorance of the Voters-Scenes About the Polis.

**Community 1890 by James Gordon Bennett.1

KILKENNY, Dec. 22.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to The Ben.]—North Kilkenny has spoken and though the figures will not be known before tomorrow, I am confident that Parnell is badly beaten. I saw him tonight and his face and manner were eloquent of defeat. It was not policy to admit defeat, and he did not do so until midnight, but he made no claim of a majerity and said he would not re-commence hostilities before New Years.

There is a marked contrast between the two lamps tonight. Parnell's followers are like their chief-they are very down in the mouth. Davitt, Healy and other patriots are confident in the highest degree. Healy and Davitt c put Hennessy's majority at the same rigure, 1,100, and they feel sure that as North Kilkenny has gone so will go Ireland.

Much has been said in this contest about clerical dictation; much also has been said about the fearful downfall of those who indulged in it. There has undoubtedly been some elerical dictation, though in many cases not more than advice was given and if my readers had seen what I have seen the last couple of weeks they would be completely satisfied that clerical dictation is not such a bad thing for a large per cent of the electors of north Kilkenney.

There are no voters in the United states to compare with this large percentage in ignorance. Why, it was common to find electors who did not know the names of the candidates in the election that for weeks had been occupying the attention of the world. No American who has not visited Ireland can conceive of the depth of ignorance in which a large portion of the peasantry is steeped. It is not pleasant to contemplate the result of this contest. It means much to Parnell and it also means much to the priests. The latter were told by Parnell and his followers that defeat meant death to their influence. The priests have buckled on their armour and fought like members of the church militant in the time of the crusaders.

There are eight polling districts in North Kilkenny. On all roads leading to them this morning were long processions outside of the cars. In the first car sat the driver and the parish priest. In the following cars were the electors who stood by him Their reception was varied but generally favorable. Take Castle Comer for instance The largest district in the division has 1,300 voters in it. In came a procession of farmers and were received with cheers by the townspeople. In front of each booth stood a priest, who explained the modus operandi to the electors. At convenient points stood priests handing out ballots.

Hennessey, Healy and Kilbride were on the ground. Also on the ground were John O'Connor and about a dozen Parnellites. They did nothing but look on. The crowd gathered at intervals around them. The women were more ferocious than the men. Some of their shouts were: "Ah, ye have a had foce, ye divils; Kitty O'Shea and her Soose petticoats."

In one of the booths was John Clancy, subsheriff of Dublin, a supporter of Parnell. He said to me that out of 130 votes 70 were cast by men who declared themselves illiterate, at the dictation of the priests who were afraid they would not keep their promises. This may be discounted, for unless I rank as a failure as a physiogomist fully that percentage of the elections of that particular booth were illiterate. There was no disturbance of any kind at Castle Comer. The eighty police had but little to do and th soldiers were invisible. When the Parnellites left the town they admitted that it was nearly solid against them. Ballywagge was visited by Oarnell but the district was so hostile that he soon left. Most of the voters went to the priests' houses for ballots and instructions. There were about ten priests in sight. There was no disturbance.

Parnell expected much of Gowran paid it a visit. Davitt did the same and I must say of the two Davitt was received the most favorable. Parnell staved but a short time. Davitt stood to his guns to the last.

Where Parnell expected the most solid vote, he did not get it. There were six priests on the ground. About eight hundred votes were polled. The most went to Hen nessey. Davitt was strongly backed during the day by Roche and Crilly.

At Kelmenach 350 votes were cast out of 449. The Parnellites claim over 300 and probably got 250 in this one stronghold. Johnstown was the scene of a small disturbance. The Arlingford people vote there. They were not satisfied with that but hooted

the Johnstown people. The latter made rush but were stopped by the police. The vote here was expected to be even, but

it has gone against Parnell. Deasy and Jordan were to be personating agents at Freshford, but arrived late and would not be ad-Parnell and Scully paid the place a visit.

The polling for Grace's Old Castle was held at the court house at Kilkenny. Few votes were polled and only one incident occurred in the day. Parnell visited the place, saw a priest put his hand on a man's shoulder, and told him he had not a right to do so in such a place. The priest apologized and said he did so from force of habit. nell replied: "I don't believe you." The priest bowed but did not retort.

Paruell looked wretched tonight, and about 11 o'clock made a speech in which he said he would not admit defeat. He spoke to a deputation of the workmen's club and told them how much he depended upon them in the present struggle. He spoke with great effort and without spirit.

At midnight all his supporters acknowledge defeat. Everything is quiet tonight. There may be a disturbance when the result is announced tomorrow, but I hardly think so.

A rumor which caused considerable excitement was circulated during the morning. It was to the effect that a large number of miners had been confined in a coal pit in order to prevent their voting. Wild threats were soon made by both sides and it was announced that the miners would be rescued at any cost. An investigation of the reports, however, showed it to be nothing more alarming than a "campaign lie" and bowls of derision were exchanged beeen the opposing parties when it became nown that the miners referred to would later in the day march in a body to the polls.

Provisions for trish Sufferers. LONDON, Dec. 22.—[Special Cablegram to THE BEE]—H. M. S. Magnet left Portsmouth

today for the coast of Galway. The Magnet is loaded with meal and potatoes, together with a quantity of government stores of all descriptions. This cargoe is the first one of a series to be sent by the government to re-lieve the distress of the famishing lubabitants of Ireland. Three other British gun-boats—the Sea Horse, Britanarto and Grapoly—which have been engaged in similar work for some time past, have been or-dered to continue this duty for three months longer, when it is hoped there will be no further necessity for rendering assistance along the coast.

The Freeman's Journal's Views. Dunith, Dec. 22,- |Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]-The Freeman's Journal announces today that if the Kilkenny elections return Sir John Pope Hennessy they will be playing the game of Stead and Hugh Rice Hughes and "the crowd of Pharisee." The election of Vincent Scully, the Journal says, is the one and only chance of winning home rule, and is also the only chance for the clery to use their legitimate influence. Parnell alone, according to the Journal, has the strength to control certain events of Irish agitation, in which clerical control is most deeply represented.

Followed the Bishop's Suggestions DUBLIN, Dec. 22 .- | Special Cablegram to THE BEE !- At the various meetings of the Cloyne branches of the national league vesterday the priests, in accordance with the bishop's instructions, requested the people to form leagues independent of the control of the Dublin exexecutive, which, as is well known, warmly supports Parnell. At most of the meetings referred to resolutions in accordance with the bishop's suggestions

No Money for League Officers. LONDON, Dec. 22.—(Special Cablegram to THE BEE.)—A circular just issued informs the British branches of the national league that the services of those of the officials connected with such branches will not be needed in future owing to the present financial position of the league.

Balfour Going to Ireland.

Duntas, Dec. 22.-[Special Cablegram to Tun Beg. !- It is announced here that Balfour, chief secretary for Ireland, will visit Ulster in January for the purpose of making a series of audresses. It is presumed that his main efforts will be directed upon the city of Belfast.

A Riot at Carrick-on-Suir.

Dublin, Dec. 22 .- At Carrick-on-Suir, Tipperary, tonight, a crown of Parnellites who attempted to make a bonfire of a pile of copies of Davitt's newspaper, were attacked and routed by Davitt's sympathizers, several

Claim Hennesey's Election. LONDON, Dec. 22 .- A dispatch from Kilkenny to the Daily News says there is not the slightest doubt that Hennesey is elected by at least 1,500 majority.

Chicago Irishmen Uphold Parnell, Carcago, Dec. 22 .- A rousing big meeting of Irish-Americans held in Battery D to night adopted amidst enthusiastic cheers resolutions upholding Parnell and his recent pronouncements against English dictation in Irish affairs under any circumstances

A SYSTEM OF POOLING.

It Will Be Adopted When the Present

System is Perfected. CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Raitway Press Bureau says: There is no question that the commit tee having in charge the presidents' agree ment will report in favor of an elaborate system of pooling. A careful canvass of Chi-cago railroad men shows that they are a unit in the belief that the only salvation is either a division of traffic or of earnings. They all prefer the latter, but are afraid to adopt it under the present wording of the interstate commerce act. The Alton and Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City are the only two roads now hold-ing out against the agreement, but it comes from an authorative source that both will join the movement as soon as they are satisfied that their interests will be protected. The Alton believes the would be for the various roads honorably to maintain the agreements now in existence but will not prevent unanimous action assured that it will get its share of the

Kansas Railroads Consolidating. ATCHISON, Kan., Dec. 22,-[Special to THE BEE. |-Five local Missouri Pacific companies in the southern part of the state held a meet ing in this city today and, under an act of the legislature passed two years ago, formally consolidated with the parent system. To-morrow six companies of the system will meet in Wichita for the same purpose, and during the week one company will meet in New York. By this act these companies lose their identity and become swallowed up by the big corporation. The municipalities that own stock in the companies are not affected as to their rights by the change.

The Atchison Statement

Boston, Mass., Dec. 22 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-The Atchison, statement for October, including St. Louis and San Franeisco, show gross earnings of \$4,227,537, an increase of \$300,830; net earnings of \$1,504,-228, a decrease of \$111,362.

KNIGHTS OF RECIPROCITY.

A New Secret Political Organization Forming Lodges.

GARDEN CITY, Kan., Dec. 22 .- A new se eret political organization, recently referred to by the press at large as "Knights of Reciprocity," is about to form a state organization by organizing a grand lodge for Kansas. A number of applications are being received by the supreme officers for dispensa-tions to organize new lodges—throughout the United States, and the indications—point to a rapid growth of the order.

Illinois Central Repair Shops Burned. CHICAGO, Dec. 21 .- The paint shop and repair shop of the Illinois Central railroad was entirely destroyed by fire tonight. In the first building were sixteen passenger coaches worth \$3,500 apiece, and in the re-pair shop were four coaches nearly com-pleted, also valued at \$3,500 apiece. The fire stopped just before a building containing over \$150,000 worth of patterns was reached. The total loss is estimated at \$125,000.

Mendelsohn the Nihitist.

Pauts, Dec. 22 .- | Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]-It is stated that Mendelsohn, the nihilist, has started for London, in which city he intends to take up his residence. It is announced in this connection that Millerand will interpellate the government in the chamber of deputies in regard to Mendelsohn's departure, it being intimated that the French police caused him to take this step.

Another French Duel Arranged. Paris, Dec. 22.—Brousse, vice chairman of the municipal council of Paris, had a quarrel today with Dumay, a member of the chamber of deputies. After an angry exchange of words Crousse struck the deputy a blow in the face. Tonight arrangements were made

Huns and Slavs Fight. Jounstown, Pa., Dec. 22,-It is just learned that a desperate fight took place in a mining town, some distance from here, Saturday night, among a colony of Huns and Slavs Three people were fatally wounded.

The Weather Forecast. For Omaha and vicinity-Fair; colder, For Nebraska, Iowa and South Dakota-Fair: colder Tuesday and Wednesday, with

BULL'S WARRIORS SURRENDER

Big Foot and a Band of Hostiles Headed Off by Colonel Sumner.

AN EARLY SETTLEMENT HOPED FOR.

Indian Agent McLaughlin's Official Report on the Killing of Sitting Bull-Stands First in the Hostile Camp.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. D., Dec. 22 .-[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-Sitting Bull's band of 150 warriors led by Big Foot have just surrendered to Colonel Sumner who with 200 soldiers succeeded in surrounding them in the vicinity of Standing Rock while making for the bad lands.

General Miles looks for an early surrender of all the hostiles. The bad land leaders counted upon 300 Indians from Standing Rock, including Sitting Bull's band of 200 Indians from the Cheyenne agency, and Humph and Big Foot's braves at Cherry creek and accessions from northern agencies which would have swelled the hostile camps to over 10,000.

"Had the conjunction been effected," said General Miles this morning, "these Indians in the absence of military protection could have massacred as many settlers as the Sioux did in the Minnesota troubles of 1862."

Colonel Sumner,m his dispatch announcing the capture of Big Foot, says: "This cleans up the Indians along the Chevenne." He has orders to take the Sitting Bull and Big Foot parties into Fort Meade or, if more practicable, to Pierre. General Brooke wires that Turning Bear, with his band, the advance of the Pine Ridge delegation to the hostile camps, has arrived at the bad lands. General Brooke has sent word of the surrender of the Sitting Bull people and Big Foot and thinks this news will ald his ambassadors in their work of hurrying in the recalcitrants. Brave Bear, the Pine Ridge policeman who brought in Little, the Indian who precipitated the difficulty at the agency by drawing a knife and assaulting a policeman, says that Short Bull wants to leave the bad lands, while Kicking Bear insists upon defiance. The Indians here, he says, believe that the party who went out will at least succeed in aiding Short Bull to come in with his followers. A peaceful solution of the difficulty now seems probable, but, as General Miles remarked, "Bad news may come in later in the day." General Miles is of the opinion that the death of Sitting Bull left the hostile conspiracy without a head and that an early surrender is probable.

The Report Officially Confirmed. Washington, Dec. 22.—General Schofield has received a telegram from General Miles dated Rapic City, S.D., December 22 as follows: "I believe all the followers of Sitting Bull are captured. Colonel Summer reports today the capture of Big Foot's band of Sloux numbering 150. He has been one of the most defiant and threatening."

STANDS FIRSTS STORY.

He Says the Hostiles Barely Gave Him His Life, PINE KIDGE AGENCY, S. D. (via Rushville, Neb.), Dec. 22.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-Stands First, widely known as one of scouts, returned from a spying errand to the hostile camp last night. General Brooke sent him out last Thursday and he spent all of Saturday in the camp of the savage clan. He had been within the camp grounds but a few hours, he said, when he was threatened with his life. Then he made an attempt to deliver the advice of peace which he had been told to give. As soon as he commenced to speak, he says, the hostiles, of whom he saw over four hundred in one bunch alone, set up a series of war howls that completely drowned what he said. They crowded around him, making him the center point of a great circle. Having done this they leveled their guns at him. The howling then ceased and the spokesman for the bloodthirsty gang addressed him. He was told that they, the hostiles, had listened to their peace talk. They would hear no more of it. They would never again allow an advocate of peace to leave their camp alive. Statements they had previously made to the big peace party sent out a week ago to the effect that the white soldiers were cowards and afraid to fight them were reiterated with a more mad violence than ever. They taunted him with assertions that he, Stands First, was acting like a woman; that he was not worthy o being an Indian and that he was a cowardly slave of the white man, To this last charge,

Stands First says that he replied: "If you think me a coward shoot, me but if you do there are many more whom you will have to fight when I am gone. Kill me, kill me. You are too cowardly to kill me. You are acting like fools to refuse to give up your designs of war. What will become of your old men, your squaws and your children when the soldiers come and you are killed, as will surely be the case if you persist in this way of doing!"

"When the soldiers come, when the soldiers come," mocked the hostiles. "The soldiers are cowards; they will not fight us. As for our families, we have been ready for a month to show how we can protect them."

Before he left their camp Stands First says that the hostiles told him they had field glasses and through them had seen soldiers (probably Carr's command) many, many miles to the southwest of them. After leaving the hostile camp he saw young Indian warriers a long way off shooting, apparently, judging by their peculiar auties, having a skirmish with the soldiers. The scout concluded his talk by saying that he passed the party of 134 friendlies going on the final peace errand and that left here yesterday merning. He says their errand will be fruitless, for he has every reason to believe that they will not be allowed to enter the camp. Stands First believes there are are a few in the bad lands camp who would come in but they amount to nothing, he says, in comparison to those whom it will be totally impossible to budge a particle from

their determination to fight. Included in the great lot of provisions taken out by this last peace party to the hostiles were three wagon loads of Omaha crackers. C. H. C.

THE CHRIST, HOPKINS.

He Says He is the Indian Messiah in

a Poetic Way.
PINE RIDGE AGENCY, D. D., (Via Rushville) Dec. 22.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-A medium sized, well dressed, quite good looking looking man about forty years old, with evidently considerable education appeared here today, claiming to be Christ the Messiah. He is dead broke and possibly a little daft. The Indian police ran him in on the charge of being a stranger unpossessed of the necessary pass to the agency grounds. He was taken before Agent Royer just before dinner and given a hearing. He said his

name was A. C. Hopkins; that he lived in Nashua, Ia., and had served four years in the

war.
"I claim to be Christ, the Messiah, in a poetic sense," said he. "The same poetic sense in which Hiawatha, Socrates and General Grant are considered and esteemed the model over?"

world over,"
"Prove that you are Christ," said Agent Royer, "Give me more time to go among these Indians and I will," replied the stranded pro

"I'll give you just one hour to get out of town," answered the agent, "and in the meantime you will be in charge of a police-

"Let me question him a little," said Mr. Cooper, the special representative of the Indian department at Washington, who has been here a month or more.

"All right, go shead; I've no objections,"

said Royer, In the meantime the office had become packed with Indians and army officers.
"Perform some unusual act," began
Cooper, "which will prove you possessed of supernatural power."
"I don't claim to be possessed of super-

natural power." then, can you prove yourself to be "I'm Christ in a poetic way. The Indians are a poetic race. They are nature and I am

"Are you the Christ that Porcupine saw away up north and kicked up such a devil of a row telling about it?"

"No, sir; I'm from Iowa,"
"Can you talk Sioux!"

"Any Indian language?"
"No sir." "How do you expect to communicate with

"By my eyes and hands."
"What do you want to communicate these Indians?"

"The fact that the new message that has come to them teaches peace instead of war." Who sent you here? "Christ." "Can you prove it?"
"Yes, if it was necessary, but I don't want

to do it here,"
"Why?" 'Cause I'd be ridiculed.'

Turning to American Horse, a shrewd old indian who stood by, Mr. Cooper said:
"American Horse, what do you think of this man for a Christ! Does his appearance carry out your idea in that line! "Humph," granted American Horse, "give him to the police."

Then Lieutenant Benham, who had been an interested listener, took the "christ" in hand and put him through a searching crossexamination. The man stood it wonderfully well so far as artful answers to the questions put to him by the lieutenant was concerned. The stranger showed not the slightest indication of insanity all through the examination except in the the examination except in the one particular of insisting upon the claim that he was Christ. While the questioning was going on it was observed that a great throng of Indians were gathering outside the office and that they were talking excitedly and pointing to the room where "Christ" was. Agent Royer then ordered the man's was. Agent Royer then ordered the man stime cut short and that he leave forthwith. As he was getting through or rather being hustled through by a policeman it occurred to me I had heard the name A. C. Hopkins in connection with the Indians troubles. Pushing through the crowd, I hold a brief conversation with him, which resulted in my ascertaining that he was the same man who kicked up all the trouble among the Indians in the vicinity of Menominee, Wis., a short time ago and for which he was arrested, taken to Milwaukee, jailed and but recently released. I also found that he spoke Chippewa very fluently. He is also the same individual who achieved some national reputation by advecating the pansy

as our national flower.

A large number of the Indians that had gathered recognized him at first sight, and rushing forward shock hands with him very heartily.

"Where are you going when you leave here," I asked.
"I am going to see General Miles and then I'm going to push into the Bad Lands all alone, if necessary. Christ went into the wilderness without fear and I can do what he

did," was his reply.

A conveyance having been procured the dangerous pretender to divinity was put into it and driven away. Before being arrested. Hopkins was seen going through the Indian camp here with a white blanket wrapped around him and uttering brief but alarming sentences in Sioux to all the Indians he met.

FIGHT WITH HUMP'S BRAVES.

Troops from Colonel Sumner's Com mand Have a Brush with Indians. RAPID CITY, S. D., Dec. 22 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-Troops from Colo nel Sumner's command had a skirmish yesterday with a number of Indians from Hump's band who are on their way to join the hostiles in the bad lands. None were seriously hurt. More troops have been sent

The report has been received of a large number of Indians trying to join those in the bad lands, but the number is believed to be exaggerated.

Yesterday ten cowboys ambushed a number of bucks near Battle Creek, killing one and wounding others. The cowboys cap

The Killing of Sitting Bull.

Washington, Dec. 22.-The commissione of Indian affairs has received from Indian Agent McLaughtin a report on the fight be tween the Indian police and the followers of Sitting Bull on the 15th Inst. when tha chief was captured. The report does not differ materially from what has already been printed. The agent speaks in very high terms of the judgment and bravery of the Indian police, and strongly urges the government to give them some substantial reward for their services He also urges that generous allowances be made for the families of those killed. Beside the Indian police four volunteers, Gray Eagle, Spotted Thunder, Otter Robe and Young Eagle, who participated in the fight, are spoken of as deserving recognition.

To Inquire Into Sitting Bu'l's Death WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 .- In the house today Mr. Blanchard of Louisiana offered for reference a preamble and resolutions calling for the appointment of a committee of five to inquire into the killing of Sitting Bull and the immediate causes leading thereto. The committee will also investigate the existing Indian troubles in the northwest.

The preamble recites that the killing "ap-pears to have been accomplished under cir-cumstances recognized neither by the laws of communices recognized nester by the laws of war nor those of peace," and the resolution directs the committee to investigate "whether a state of war existed which justified his summary taking off, and if not what justifi-cation there was for his violent death at the hands of Indian potice in the employ of the

The Strike in Scotland.

GLASGOW, Dec. 22.— Special Cablegram to THE BEE !- The railway strikers have so far succeeded in paralyzing traffic throughout this district that very few trains are running. Pickets of strikers are stationed at many points and they are trying to induce the few engine drivers remaining at work to join the strikers.

LANARKSHIRE, Dec. 22. -[Special Cable gram to THE BEE.]-The strikers are conducting their operations with much vigor. Their pickets are doing goed work. All of the mineral and most of the passenger traffic has already been stopped, and there does not seem to be any prospect of an early settle-ment of matters in dispute, The strike is spreading rapidly. About three thousand men have already left their work and it is expected that an additional thousand men will out work tonight.

housand men will quit work tonight.

Latest reports tonight are that the strike is spreading. The Singer sewing machine works were compelled to shut down because of the strike, throwing 4,000 per ous out of

FLASH LIGHT FLIMFLAMMERS

Two Bogus Electricians Suddenly Come to Grief in Council Bluffs.

IT WAS A TEMPTING JOINT STOCK FAKE

C. D. Covell of Omaha Jailed, Charged with Obtaining \$500 from G. A. Schoedsack Under False Pretenses.

About a month ago two men engaged a small building on Broadway, Council Bluffs, taking a lease for a few days with the privilege of keeping the building an indefinite time. The men gave the names of C. D. Covell and W. Bellard. After renting the room they hauled over from Omaha several small and apparently second-hand storage batteries, with a bundle or two of insulated electric light wire and a box of sixteen-candle power incandescent Edison lamps. They attached about a dozen of these to each of the storage batteries and the morning and the evening was first day. The second day opened about 7 o'block the succeeding evening with a brilliant illumination in the old building that made it fairly glitter in its resplendancy; and attracted a great deal of notice from the throngs on the street. The window curtains were thrown to the top of the sash and the multitude invited to come and see the ninth wonder of the world, a little voltaic battery that was capable of supplying a dozen incondescent lights for an indefinite period. Back of each storage battery were half a dozen common battery jars, containing the usual copper and zinc plates and blue vitrol solution for the generation of the ordinary low tension electric currents. These common jars were pointed out by the two men in charge as being the source of light and power that was capable of maintaining the dozen lamps all night if necessary, and resting from the exer-

tion and recuperating during the day by run-uing a few small motors.

It was a modern wonder, and the crowds stood around with open eyes fixed with pure astonishment. But the fellows were looking for people of the sucker variety, who would come around with open mouths and pocket books. Elaborate arrangements were made to induce the visits of this kind of game, and the fellows in charge took great pains to describe the apparatus in detail, but keeping in profound seclusion the great secret they had discovered, which was to revolutionize the electric light and power business of the world. The fellows incidentally announced that they came direct from Boston and had stolen away from the Hub of intelligence and wealth and come to Council Biuffs solely for the purpose of escaping from the greed of eastern capitalists who were determined to

get control of the grand invention, even if it cost millions of dollars.

After attracting a great deal of attention, on the second night of their advent and when the room was full of people almost stupified with astonishment, the "electricians" announced their intention to close up and get a little rest, and prepare for grander demonstrations on the morrow, and the morrow night. The lights were turned out and the crowd hustled out, and the old building had lost its brilliancy. The remainder of the evening was spent in calling upon prominent citizens and inviting them to come down and witness the modern wonder. The batteries were described as costing but a few dollars, and the intended victim was told that by once

filling the jars, at a cost of about 60 cents a jar, each battery would run twelve incan-descent lights for seven hours each night little period of seven menths. plained that the batteries could be put into every house in the country where the owner had the ability to hustle up \$90, and then the company that was to be organized would make a clean \$80 on each one. They wanted to organize a stock company and make Coun cil Bluffs the great head center of illumina tion, the light of the world, as it were, and for this purpose would place \$10,000 worth of stock at 50 cents on the \$1. It was a great scheme, and when they discussed it they both became madly enthusiastic. Among the prominent business men and capitalists in the Bluffs taken down to see the plant were S. B. Wadsworth, C. R. Hannan, L. H. Hanseom and many others. They would be taken in very others. They would be taken in very stealthly by one or the other of the alleged electricians, but who could only get into the building by observing a series of raps and signals, when the door would be opened by the other fellow. This proceedure tended to make the investigating capitalists suspicious rather than enthusiastic, and the brilliant il-lumination that followed the turning of a switch was not sufficient to reassure them. The belief was fixed that the fellows had tapped an electric light or motor wire and

vera stealing the current used.

The matter was brought to the attention o THE BEE, and a reporter made three at s to get into the building either at night or in the day time, but admittance was re fused him upon specious pretexts. Three ap-pointments were made with other parties who had become interested in the matter in good faith, but each time when he appeared the raps and signals given by his friend the raps and signals given by his friend failed to bring a spark of light or a response The place was dark and deserted each night and during the day the blinds were kep closely drawn. After the fourth day the outfit pulled out in the night as mysteriously as it came and dropped out of sight al-together. The reportorial hunt for a swindle was then dropped.

Yesterday afternoon the great discovery was brought to the surface again in the shape of an information filed by G. A. Schoedsack, proprietor of the Twin City steam dye works, charging C. D. Covell, the all-round rustler of the concern, with obtaining money under false pretenses. On Sanday it was found that Coveil had returned to Omaha, a scheme was arranged to induce to go back to Council Bluffs. One of the parties who had taken a deep in-terest in the matter sent word to the fellow that another man was ready to take a block of "stock" and would pay \$1,000 down. He was to meet him in Rettigg's barber shop next door to the building where the plant had been located. Instead of meeting a willing victim he encountered Deputy Cusic with a warrant for his arrest, and lifteen minutes later he was in the Pottawattamie county juli. The whole story then came out. The W. Bellard of the firm was one of the chief operators of the notorious Don Carlos lumber company of Omaha, and the man calling him-self Covell was his capper. Their plan was very simple. The batteries were simply two old common storage affairs. When charged with 1,000 volts of current they would maintain twelve lamps for five hours. The jars were only a blind. The batteries were small and easily lifted, and each night after midnight they were loaded on a wagon and taken to the Omaha electric light works and charged and prought over before daylight. Among the Council Bluffs people who took a deep interest in the matter was Dr. F. P. Bellinger, and he had agreed to take \$1,500 in stock when convinced the thing was not a fraud. When the outfit left they went to the northern part of the state and set up the fake in LeMars. Here the batteries became exhausted and the lights went out. Covell claimed that something was wrong with them which could only be fixed by taking them down to Sioux City Dr. Bellinger had sent his brother with the outfit and he followed Covell to Sloux City, saw him take the batteries to the station and saw him take the batteries to the station and get them charged. A talk with the electri-cian at the light station convinced him that the thing was a fraud, and he returned to Council Bluffs and acquainted his brother with the facts.

After the arrest of Covell yesterday the history of his transaction with the dyeworks man came out. Covell came to Schoedsack who had spent several nights in the brilliancy of the lights and was one of the worst blinded of the many moths attracted, and told him that S. B. Wadsworth had paid in \$1,000 for stock, Bellinger \$1,500 and that Frank Ret-

tigg, the barber, had taken 00 worth and showed him Rettigg's che-this representation he indo oodsack to invest \$500 in cold cash, amount of stock issued him. : the dye man is the only victin

as known was great enough to induce his invest his hard-earned dollars. No complaint has been made against the lumber company contingent in the swindle, but it was intimated last evening that the Omaha police would be asked to hold him.

The warrant for the arrest of Covell was issued from Judge McGee's court. The date

of the hearing has not been fixed RUMORED NEW ARCHBISHOPS.

Karzer for Milwaukee, Scannell for Omaha and Scanlan for Salt Lake. ROME, Dec. 22.-It is approunced that at the coming consistory Bishop Katzer will be appointed archbishop of Milwankee, Bishop Scannell as archbishop of Omaha and Bishop Scanlan archbishop of Salt Lake.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS. Debate Resumed in the Senate on the Federal Election Bid.

Washington, Dec. 22,-Thirty-two senators responded to the roll call, twelve less than a quorum. The sergeant-at-arms was directed to request the presence of the absent senators.

In the course of half an hour a quorum appeared. The senate passed the bill to established a record and pension office of the war

department, The conference report on the Sloux reservation bill was adopted.

Mr. Cullom, by request, introduced a bill to incorporate the Pan-American transportetation company. Referred.

Mr. Hoar gave notice that he would at 5:30 this afternoon ask the senate to take a recess until So'clock. Mr. Spooner submitted various conference reports on public building measures. Agreed

The house amendment to the senate amendment to the urgent deficiency bill (striking out the appropriation for the pay of clerks to

senators) was non-concurred in.

Discussion on the election bill was resumed, Mr. Higgins taking the floor. Commenting on Mr. Stewart's opposition to it, he said that senator's objections were not that it had faults, but that it did not have faults not that it was a force bill, but that it was not a force bill. He discussed at great length the management of elections in various states to show the necessity for the reform proposed in the pending measure. As to the claim of the southern senators that they could claim of the southern senators that they could not endure negro domination, Mr. Higgins believed there never was a day when southern white leaders could not have had the hearty support and following of the black men of the south for the asking. He had always considered that one great service the democratic party had rendered was its corralling and bringing into its fold all of the people who were the least fitted to discharge the functions of American citizens. And why, he asked, had not the southern white democrats done the same with the blacks? lemograts done the same with the blacks ! Mr. Reagan replied that the reason was that in the reconstruction period the carpet baggers made the blacks believe that the whites were their enemies and arrayed the

blacks in an oath-bound league to vote the republican ticket.

Mr. Higgins denied that the problem of manbood suffrage ever had a chance at the south. The pending bill was moderate, necessary and just. It would bring no more violence than the present law. If it did the senators could not help it. They could not take the responsibility of refusing to do right

occause others would do wrong.

Mr. Voorhees opposed the bill. The open ing part of his speech consisted of a criticism of President Harrison for that portion of his message to congress urging the passage of the election bill. If Mr. Harrison, he said, should undertake to put on the stage "a school for hypocrisy" he could not do better than dramatize that portion of his message that related to fair and honest elections. The rank corruption of the election of 1888 was resting, folded away in "blocks of five," and was fresh and still carefully preserved in the minds of the American people. Mr. Voor-hees charged that within sixty days after the incoming of the present administration an extensive, powerful and corrupt conspir-acy was formed to import a certain class of voters from distant parts of the country into Indiana, West Virginia and Connecticut in order to secure majorities in those states for been published in the New York World on October 4 last, including a letter from Huston, Teasurer of the United States, to Mr. Lindsay, author of the plan, "declaring himself heartily in favor of the scheme," and saying that he would speak to the president about it. It was painful, Mr. Voorbees re-marked, to reflect that a man who knew Benjamin Harrison better than any other man ir public life and had carried him and his for tunes through the stormy and corrupt cam-paign of 1888 in Indiana, feit himself war-ranted in submitting for his consideration and approval a corrupt project for the over-throw of honest resident majorities by a shameless colonization of black voters from the south, and yet that man (Huston) re-tained the high office; had met with no re-The names of Dudley and Quay hav ing been introduced in connection with this scheme, Mr. Voorhees said he took no pleasure in commenting on the names of men connected with that conspiracy, but he would not remain sitent when even the most exalted dignitaries of the government were found conspiring, plotting and burrowing amid filth and corruption to overthrow rightful najorities in Indiana and to place her people inder the rule of the lowest negro elemen that could be pought and imported from th from Quay and from other republican repre sentatives from Indiana, approving of the colonization plan, as well as correspondence colonization plan, as well' as correspondence between Lindsay and his co-worker in the enterprise. Whitehead of North Carolina, giving some of the points of the plan and suggesting that some 5,000 negroes from North Carolina must be placed in Indiana. In one of the earliest epistles of Lindsey to his confederate, said Voornees, the following rich and historic morsel of advice and in-struction was given: "Now, my dear friend, read this letter, which, I hope, will put you in better spirits, and, in the language of one of our greatest statesmen, burn this one of our greatest statesmen, burn this etter. Do not tear it up, but burn it. ' Mr Voorhees spoke at length against the election bill, appealed for fair play for the south and declared that in every one of the southern states the negroes had received more and higher political honors than in all the north-ern states put together.

Mr. Hoar at 6 p. m. moved that the senate take a recess until 8 o'clock. The vote was— yeas, 20; nays, 5—no quorum. Mr. Hoar said he had noticed since the motion was made that a number of democratic had left the champer and others did not vote As it seemed impossible to get a quorum, he moved to adjourn, and this was done.

House. WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.-After three or four measures relating to the District of Columbia were disposed of the house adjourned.

Only to Correct an Error. Boston, Mass., Dec. 22. - [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-It is officially given out that the recent report of the recording of a Union Pacific mortgage in Fremont, Dodge county

Pacific sinking fund 8 per cent mortgage load

to the Union trust company of New York fo \$16,000,000 dated in 1873, was recorded a sec

and time in that county to correct an erro

made when it was first recorded Secured a Bonded Warehouse. Washington, Dec. 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-The treasury department has accepted the proposition for a floor in the Bushman building to be occupied as a bonded warehouse for Omaha. The order declaring that building a bonded warehouse will issue at once and the floor now being occupied for

that purpose under the present postoffice will be vacated and malling rooms arranged. A Bankrupt Juryman. Paris, Dec. 22.-La Laterne today pub lishes a statement to the effect that one of the jurymen who tried Eyraud and Bompard

was bankrupt, which, says the paper, annuls

PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCES.

Result of an Elaborate Inquiry Among the Farmers of the Country.

OVER ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND ANSWERS

Blaine the Favorite Among the Republican Candidates and Cleveland the Choice for Democratio

Standard Bearer.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 22.-An elaborately planned canvass to ascertain the opinions of farmers throughout the country on certain questions has been conducted on an extensive scale for the past three months by the Agricultural Press of Springfield in connection with other farming journals west and east Nearly one hundred and ten thousand cards have been received in answer. The questions were on practical, economic and political issues, including an idea on the tariff, government ewnership of railroads and telegraphs, etc. The final question was: "Who should be the republican and democratic nominees for the presidency in 18927' The answers have been fully tabulated only so far as they relate to this last question, but enough has been done to show that federal aid to agricultural education and teaching in agricultural science is rural public schools are overwhelmingly endorsed. The sentiment regarding government ownership of railroads is quite evenly Many who vote against such ownership insist on government supervision and full centrol of railroads. The views ex-pressed as to the new tariff law, reciprocity and proposed medification of the national land policy are so diverse that it will be some days before they are classified. In reference to the vote for presidential candidates it is explained that the journals interested interpreted the November elections as meaning that the farmers were weary of old favorites and old measures. These journals therefore, advocated Secretary Rusk and Congressman Hatch as the proper republi-cans and democratic standard bearers for 1872. In spite of this, however, the farmers expressed their preference for presidential candidates in the following manner: REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES.

	Blaine	Harrison	Husk	Scattering
New England Middle States Central States Western States The Northwest Pacific Const.	11.617 15.747 5,035 8,149 488 253 2,570	10,924 0,949 5,617 2,054 476 263 1,560	7.024 5.120 4.861 1.082 766 69 915	1.817 7.184 7.866 1.830 239 166 331
Total	109,009	31,013	20746	16,908
DEMOCRATIC C	ANDI	ATES.		
	Cleveland.	нш	натев	Scattering
New England Middle States Central States Western States	23,529 22,548 12,942 4,800 2,565	3,484 9,028 1,899 1,855 411	4,706 2,666 2,065 1,856 425	2,031 4,577 742 1,024 547
The Northwest	-5 4,758	215 726	236	82

'a farmer."
In the scattering democratic votes Governor Patterson of Pennsylvania leads with over 1,800. Carlisle has 700 and Governor Russell of Massachusetts 500, the others

THE KEAN FALLURE.

being for "a farmer."

Many More Depositors Institute Proceedings in Court.

Cincago, Dec. 22.-Suits were begun today by a number of other depositors in S. A. Kean's bank, who want the amount of their leposits returned on the ground that the bank was insolvent when the money was deposited. At the present rate, if all the claims of persons who made deposits within thirty days before the suspension are allowed they promise to eat up nearly all the assets to the the exclusion of the other creditors. The assets continue to grow less, It is now estimated that oills receivable, scheduled at \$270,000, will not realize \$100,000. An investigation of the bank's books shows further that Mrs. Culver's account was overdrawn \$3,300 and Murtin Culver's account \$6,600. Martin Culver appeared in court this morning and testified that Mrs. Culver had an interest in the bank to the amount of \$55,000, and as far as he knew there never had been a settlement of the partnership account though he had endeavored to accure one. Witness believed the business was profitable, but that Kean

notes and mortgages given by a man named Hanchett simply as accommodation paper. The fact turned out that Kean had included these accommodation securities in his state-ment of assets to a commercial agency. It appeared according to the testimony of the cashier that Kean had renewed the paper for over \$16,000, his only security being swamp land contracts. The books showed that Kean had discounted his own paper for \$32,-000 and his wife's for \$10,000. Clark Woodman of Omaha, filed a petition

conducted it is an extravagant manner and

could never be brought to make a statement. Culver testified that his wife's interest con-

sisted of notes and mortgages, on which the bank was only able to realize \$7,000. Of these securities \$25,000 were in the shape of

this afternoon to recover a large amount of securities in the shape of notes and certifi cates of stock sent to Kean & Co. a couple weeks ago to be converted into cash and held

Other Business Troubles.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Dec. 22.-Bateman Brothers, wholesale grocers, failed today,

Liabilities probably over \$300,000; assets not computed. TH.TON, N. H., Dec. 22.-E. P. Parsons & Co., manufacturers of woolens, are financially

embarrassed. GUTHRIS, Oklahoma, Dec. 22.—Chief Jus-tice Green decided this morning that the assignment of the Commercial bank was void.

He will appoint a receiver. New Orleans, La. Dec. 22.—At a meeting of the creditors of V. and A. Myera statement was made showing that the assets amount to \$1,756,000 and the liabilities \$1,645. 900. The firm asks for one, two and three years extension, promising to pay in full.

New York, Dec. 21.—Dennis Fox, dry goods and cloaks, today confessed judgments aggregating \$70,000.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 22.—Charles T. Seaverns & Co., jeweiers, have failed. Liabilities, \$60,000; assets, a little more.

The Raum Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.-Miss J. Roush, a clerk in the pension office, testified before the Raum investigation committee today. She had written one letter at Tanner's request on business connected with the refrigerator company. The letter was written after

After the examination of a number of other witnesses the committee adjourned A Mormon Decision.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 .- The supreme court of the United States today rendered a decision in the Mormon polygamy case, holding that the wife was not a competent witness against her busband where polygamy is the